Methods for the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Acute Leukemias

Abstract

        The present invention relates to the diagnosis of the distinction between acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) and acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and prognosis of AML. Disclosed is a means to diagnose the distinction between ALL and AML employing measurement of the abundance of the nucleic acid or protein products of small combinations (two, three or more) of particular human genes.   The invention further describes the use of the measurement of the abundance of the nucleic acid or protein product of two human genes for prognostic indication in AML. The invention also relates to therapies targeted at these indicator genes, and the screening of drugs for cancer that target these indicator genes or their protein products.

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